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AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON SOIL CONSERVATION. 7 June—It was learned that the delegates of ten southern African territories meeting in Pretoria had drawn up a constitution to establish a southern African regional committee for the conservation and utilization of the soil. The only territory not represented was the Belgian Congo.

ALBANIA. 6 June—Three men were sentenced to death on charges of belonging to a group of 'Anglo-American spies' parachuted from Italy within the past two years.

18 June—Yugoslav Note rejecting charges of frontier violation (see *Yugoslavia*).

ANTARCTIC. 9 June—Soviet Note (see *U.S.S.R.*).

21 June—British protests to Argentina (see *Great Britain*).

ARAB LEAGUE. 12 June—The Council of the Arab League met in Alexandria. Jordan's absence was explained by a telegram from the Amman Government which said that as their attitude on the unification of both shores of the Jordan was irrevocable they were unwilling to take part in further discussions on the subject. Egypt, supported by Syria, the Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia, called for the expulsion of Jordan from the League, and the question was then referred back to the political committee.

17 June—A collective security pact was signed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon, and the Yemen. Of the remaining member States Jordan was absent from the session and Iraq abstained for 'technical reasons'. The six States also approved a resolution saying that Jordan must treat the area of Arab Palestine as 'trust property' until Palestine was 'finally liberated'. A joint reply to the three-Power declaration on the Middle East was also approved. It declared that the desire of the Arab States to arm was due to their profound sense of responsibility for interior and legitimate defence, and rejected Israel's renewed allegations that they were arming for aggression. It reaffirmed that though the Arab States sincerely wanted peace they could not tolerate any act that attacked their sovereignty and independence.

ARGENTINA. 8 June—President Peron announced an increase of about 23 per cent in the price of meat paid to breeders in order to encourage the supply for home and foreign markets.

9 June—Trade agreement with western Germany (see *Germany*).

11 June—It was learned that the Government had arranged to buy a large quantity of transport material in the U.S.A. part of which would be paid on a barter basis and the remainder in cash over a period up to seven and a half years.

21 June—British protests on Argentine expedition to Deception Island (see *Great Britain*).

AUSTRALIA. 1 June—U.S.S.R. Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, told Parliament in answer to a question that the Government's

representative in Moscow, at present in Australia, would not return to his post. The cost of the Moscow Embassy was causing concern since the revaluation of the rouble.

Papua and New Guinea. Mr Spender told Parliament that the Government's plans for accelerating the development of Papua and New Guinea included the improvement of native labour conditions, the provision of a uniform tariff for the joint territory, and full administrative control of every part of the territory within the next five years.

Gift of five British destroyers announced (*see Great Britain*).

5 June—The last of the series of Australian trials of Japanese charged with war crimes began at Los Negros, in the Admiralty Islands.

8 June—New Guinea. Mr Spender told the House of Representatives in the course of a foreign policy debate that any change in the status of Dutch New Guinea that disregarded Australia's interests would be 'unreal and unreasonable'. If conversations between the Netherlands and Indonesia appeared to favour such a change it would no longer be a matter for these two parties alone. The overwhelming mass of the people of western New Guinea had close ethnic and other links with those in Australian New Guinea and Papua. Indonesia's claim to the territory was not relevant to the achievement of Indonesian political independence.

Pacific Pact. Mr Spender also said that the proposed Pacific Pact would be meaningless and unreal without U.S. participation. But the U.S.A. could not be expected to assume responsibility in the Pacific until some countries in the area had shown evidence of their willingness to be united in their own defence. The need of such a pact was urgent for world peace.

12 June—Defence. Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Darwin from Singapore.

13 June—Defence. Field-Marshal Slim said in an interview in Brisbane that the peace of the world depended on the strength of the Commonwealth. The purpose of his mission was to link the military forces of the Commonwealth in even closer co-operation.

14 June—Defence. Field-Marshal Slim arrived in Melbourne for talks with the service chiefs. He said that the prospects of world peace were better today than at any time since Munich. The world depended more than ever on the Commonwealth and an increased pooling of Commonwealth resources was needed. The development of new weapons had not fundamentally altered the problems of defence.

Communism. A crowd of communists demonstrated against the Prime Minister when he was speaking in Sydney in support of the State Opposition's election campaign. Six people were arrested.

Workers in all ports except Newcastle (N.S.W.) held a token strike in protest against the Communist Party Dissolution Bill and to discuss industrial grievances.

15 June—Communism. The Senate agreed to the third reading of the Communist Party Dissolution Bill.

20 June—Communism. The Assembly rejected the Senate's amendments to the Bill.

AUSTRALIA (*continued*)

Defence. Field-Marshal Slim arrived in Canberra and had discussions with Mr Menzies and service Ministers.

21 June—Defence. A meeting of the Defence Council, attended by Field-Marshal Slim approved 'certain recommendations of the defence committee upon which the further development of planning for co-operation in Commonwealth defence is to be based'. This planning would be undertaken by the Australian defence machinery in conjunction with the British and New Zealand joint service liaison staffs, set up in Melbourne early in 1948.

AUSTRIA. 6 June—Dr Figl, the Chancellor, speaking in Vienna, described the Communist 'peace' movement as 'unprecedented hypocrisy' and called on the Communist States to show a genuine will for peace by disarming their own forces and opening their frontiers.

7 June—E.R.P. M. Marjolin, Secretary-General of the O.E.E.C. who was visiting Vienna, told a press conference that he thought it likely that Austria would be one of the countries to receive U.S. aid on a reduced scale when the Marshall Plan ended. Asked about the Schuman Plan he said the O.E.E.C. welcomed every form of European co-operation.

11 June—A Communist-sponsored Peace Congress ended in Vienna.

12 June—Announcement *re* appointment of civilian High Commissioner (*see Great Britain*).

British, French, and U.S. Notes to U.S.S.R. on policy in Austria (*see U.S.S.R.*).

BELGIUM. 3 June—Joint declaration on the Schuman plan (*see France*).

4 June—Elections. A general election was held. In the Chamber the results were: Social Christians 108 seats, Socialists 73, Liberals 20, Communists 7. In the Senate the results (from direct voting only) were: Social Christians 54 seats, Socialists 37, Liberals 10, Communists 3.

6 June—M. Eyskens handed in the resignation of his Cabinet.

7 June—M. Duvieusart, Minister of Economic Affairs in the late Cabinet, agreed to form a Christian Social Government.

8 June—Government Changes. M. Duvieusart formed a Christian Social Government which included the following Ministers: M. van Zeeland, Foreign Affairs; M. van Houtte, Finance; M. de Vleeschauwer, Interior; M. Eyskens, Economic Affairs; M. Morau de Melen, Defence.

14 June—E.R.P. After hearing a report by M. van Zeeland on the Paris talks for the establishment of a European payments union, a Ministerial committee unanimously rejected the proposal that Belgium should grant fresh credits of 10,000 m. francs for financing intra-European trade.

16 June—Request for recall of military attaché in Prague (*see Czechoslovakia*).

21 June—E.R.P. The Cabinet ratified acceptance of the proposed European payments union agreed on in Paris on 17 June.

BRAZIL. 21 June—It was learned that the Five-Year or Salte Plan had been sanctioned by the President on 18 May. The programme, which dealt with public health, agricultural production, transport, and supplies of electricity and fuel, provided for expenditure, spread over 1950-4, equivalent to £427.5 million.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 9 June—Nigeria. Report on Enugu riots (see Great Britain).

BULGARIA. 17 June—Yugoslav Note *re* frontier violation (see Yugoslavia).

20 June—Yugoslav protest *re* further frontier incident (see Yugoslavia).

BURMA. 8 June—*China*. The Government announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China and the appointment of Ambassadors.

9 June—*Britain*. Thakin Nu, Prime Minister, received Mr Strachey, the British War Minister, who stopped at Rangoon on his way home from Hong Kong. Mr Strachey also met Gen. Ne Win, the Supreme Commander and Defence Minister.

20 June—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Rangoon.

CANADA. 13 June—*E.R.P.* It was learned that the Government had accepted an invitation from the O.E.E.C. to become associated with the work of the organization.

18 June—Mr Pearson on relations with the U.S.A. (see United States).

20 June—Tripartite discussions on atomic energy (see United States).

CHINA. 2 June—South Africa's decision against recognition (see South Africa).

5 June—Seven persons were killed and thirteen wounded when Nationalists opened fire on the British ship *Cheung Hing* which was carrying passengers from Amoy to Hong Kong.

6 June—*Economic Policy*. It was learned that an important economic conference had just ended in Peking, attended by Government officials and representatives of private industrialists and merchants. Discussions were understood to have covered the existing stagnation of industry, relations between private and State concerns, the question of private investment in enterprises, and relations between capital and labour. A statement declared that the Government would maintain their policy of helping the development of private enterprise.

Hong Kong. Mr Strachey, the British Secretary of State for War, arrived by air from Malaya.

8 June—Establishment of diplomatic relations with Burma (see Burma).

12 June—It was learned that the Central-South Military Commission and the Communist Party had issued a joint order forbidding State trading companies to engage in commodities other than food, salt, and

CHINA (*continued*)

cloth. It also abolished the co-operatives established by the armed forces and Government offices and said that inquiries were to be made about appropriated factories and workshops.

Blockade. It was learned that the British-registered ship *Jeep Hee* had been detained by a Nationalist warship near Amoy.

The Nationalist Executive Yuan decreed the death penalty for any regimental commander who ordered retreat without approval from a higher authority.

13 June—Peking radio quoted a recent speech by Mao Tse-tung to a Communist Party convention in Peking in which he criticized the mistakes and blindness of officials, and said that three objectives were essential for the improvement of national finance and economy: land reform, nationalization of trade and industry, and reduction of State expenditure. What remained of the capitalist system would not be abolished immediately. After referring to the activity of 400,000 bandits and insurgents he said that though there was a need for a partial demobilization on orderly, productive lines, the main body of the army must be retained.

14 June—Mao Tse-tung speaking at the opening of the second session of the People's Consultative Conference emphasized the necessity for continuing land reforms.

15 June—It was learned that substantial tax concessions had been announced in Peking.

17 June—*Blockade.* 700 Chinese passengers were taken off the British ship *Anhui* after she had struck a mine while crossing the bar into Swatow harbour.

It was learned that a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia had been concluded in Peking.

Britain. The Government received a British Note in reply to their Note of 8 May, which had asked for clarification of the British position re Chinese representation in the United Nations and the right to Chinese State property and assets in British property. It was understood that the British Note reaffirmed the position taken by Mr Bevin on 24 May.

18 June—Gen. Chen Yi, former Governor of Formosa, was executed by the Nationalist authorities after being condemned by a military court for collaborating with the Communists.

The Peking Government issued a directive laying down comprehensive measures for the relief of the unemployed.

A report to the national committee of the Peking political council by Chen Yun, chairman of financial and economic affairs, spoke of the difficulties being encountered in the transformation of a semi-colonial to an independent economy. Former conditions of inflation, speculation, false purchasing power, and hoarding had changed and there was now an excess of supply with a drop in demand. These and other conditions had caused a slackening in business and production, and means of readjustment must be found. The Government's programme stipulated that State-owned trading organizations should assume the responsi-

bility of adjusting supply and demand, stabilizing prices, and helping the people's co-operatives.

19 June—*Blockade*. Two small coasters sank at the mouth of the Yangtze after striking mines.

20 June—*Blockade*. Two British ships were attacked by Nationalist planes off Swatow. Several casualties were reported.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 3 June—A meeting of the Committee of Ministers in Paris agreed unanimously to set up a permanent joint committee of five Ministers and seven representatives of the Assembly. A report by an O.E.E.C. committee on methods of improving relations between the two organizations was also adopted.

CYPRUS. 21 June—Reaffirmation of British policy (see *Great Britain*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 1 June—*Espionage Trials*. It was learned that a court in Moravia had sentenced to death an army colonel for 'espionage on behalf of the U.S.A.' and that eleven other persons had received prison terms ranging from life to ten years. It was also learned that twenty-six people had been sentenced by a State court at Susice, in Bohemia, on charges of helping foreign agents 'who worked for the forcible overthrow' of the State.

7 June—Agreements signed with France (see *France*).

8 June—*Espionage Trial*. The trial begun on 31 May ended with the conviction of the thirteen defendants, four of whom, including one woman, were sentenced to death and the others to prison terms ranging from life to fifteen years. In his final summing up the military prosecutor said the case had proved the 'illegal role' of the western 'imperialistic' diplomats led by the U.S.A. who had helped to organize a fifth column in Czechoslovakia.

13 June—*Economic Policy*. It was announced that the Cabinet had approved plans to speed up the development of the national economy in order to reduce its dependence on capitalist States. The successful operation of the five-year plan so far had made it possible to set higher targets in 1950 for heavy industry, the building industry, agriculture, and forestry.

15 June—*Defence*. The Minister of War issued an Order of the Day giving 'political officers' greater responsibility, with the object of increasing the fighting efficiency of the Army and of 'improving discipline and political enlightenment'.

16 June—*Espionage*. The execution was announced of two 'traitors' who had been sentenced in April on charges of having organized two espionage groups provided with radio transmitters by the U.S. Embassy.

Britain. A Note was delivered to the British Embassy requesting the recall of Mr McLaughlin, a vice-consul whose name had been mentioned in the recent espionage trial.

Belgium. It was learned that the Belgian Military Attaché, Col. Mauroy, whose name had also been mentioned in the trial, had also been asked to leave the country.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*continued*)

17 June—Trade agreement with China (*see China*).

19 June—British denial of espionage charges (*see Great Britain*).

21 June—*Germany*. An east German delegation led by Herr Ulbricht, the deputy Premier, and Herr Handke, Minister for Foreign Trade, arrived in Prague. Herr Ulbricht told correspondents that there were no unsolved problems between the two countries. The question of the Sudetens had been disposed of.

EGYPT. 3 June—*Britain*. Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, arrived in Cairo.

5 June—*Britain*. Military and political talks were held between Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister, Salah el Din Bey, Foreign Minister, Mr Mustapha Nosrat, War Minister, and Field-Marshal Slim.

6 June—*Britain*. The Prime Minister again received Field-Marshal Slim, who also had talks with Gen. Mohamed Haidar Pasha, C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces, and with the U.S. and French Ambassadors and the Australian Minister.

12 June—Meeting of Arab League (*see Arab League*).

14 June—Statement on British protests *re* restrictions in the Suez Canal (*see Great Britain*).

17 June—*Britain*. Sir Ralph Stevenson, the new British Ambassador, told a gathering of the Egyptian and foreign press, of the importance of friendly relations between Egypt and Britain, and said that both countries should strive for complete co-operation with mutual respect for each other's rights and opinions. The existing stage of relations between the two countries was one of vital importance which, if properly handled, would be beneficial to both. He therefore appealed for the avoidance of unhelpful speculation in the press and asked that the British side should be given a 'fair run'. He also said that the purpose of Field-Marshal Slim's recent visit was solely to discuss matters of common concern with the Egyptian military leaders.

19 June—*Britain*. The Government sent a Note to Britain, in reply to a recent British Note, urging the early opening of negotiations for the settlement of Anglo-Egyptian sterling differences and stating that 'great importance was placed on final and prompt settlement, or at least a long-range settlement'.

20 June—The Saadist members of Parliament resigned *en bloc* in protest against recent Royal decrees strengthening the Wafdist position in the Senate. (These decrees deprived 29 Opposition senators of their seats, including Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha, the former Prime Minister, and replaced them by 19 Wafists, 7 'Independents', 1 Nationalist, 1 Liberal-Constitutionalist, and 1 'Independent Wafist'.)

21 June—The Opposition reversed their decision to withdraw from both Houses of Parliament and decided instead to boycott all sessions of the Senate.

EIRE. 16 June—*Foreign Trade*. Mr Costello, Prime Minister, said that the country faced a gap of about \$15 m. in her trade with the dollar

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area for the year beginning in May last. Maximum annual dollar earnings amounted to \$33 m., of which \$1,200,000 represented exports.

ERITREA. 16 *June*—A party of British and African police was ambushed by an armed band of shifta. They escaped with one casualty.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 2 *June*—The Council of the O.E.E.C. met in Paris. M. Marjolin, the Secretary-General, speaking of the need for preparing a programme of further European economic expansion after the end of Marshall aid proposed a long-term plan of investments. The Council welcomed this idea and decided to ask the executive committee to work out the details. Dr Stikker, the political conciliator, announced a Dutch short-term plan for European economic integration. The Council also approved the idea of a closer association of the U.S.A. and Canada with the work of the O.E.E.C., in accordance with the decision of the London conference, but left it to the executive committee to decide the precise nature of the co-operation. The question of improving relations between the O.E.E.C. and the Council of Europe was also discussed.

13 *June*—It was learned that discussions on the proposed European payments union had been held in Paris between Dr Stikker, the chairman and political conciliator of the O.E.E.C. and Ministerial representatives of Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium.

14 *June*—Dr Stikker told a press conference at the Hague that the new Dutch plan, which had been submitted to the members of the O.E.E.C., was based on the assumption that European economic integration could only be achieved by specialization of production and improvement of the division of labour. These two conditions depended in turn on the formation of a single market, with the abolition of all restrictions on a free exchange of goods. The plan called for the elimination of trade barriers on an industry-by-industry basis, applied initially to basic industries, agriculture, and certain specialized processing industries. 75 per cent of trade should be liberalized by 31 December 1950 and the remainder should follow progressively. A 'European Integration Fund' would be set up under the Council of the O.E.E.C. to finance collectively any necessary measures to mitigate the effects of the plan on any industries in particular areas which could not stand the impact of the new freedom of competition. These measures would include the modernizing of industries which, as a result of integration, could not otherwise survive, and the financing of new investments where a particular industry had to disappear. It was clear that the mutual advantages of integration could be achieved only if the burdens were mutually shared. Dr Stikker said that Britain's co-operation was essential.

16 *June*—The executive committee of the O.E.E.C. met in Paris at Ministerial level.

17 *June*—The meeting ended after reaching agreement on most of the outstanding questions affecting the European payments scheme.

FINLAND. 4 June—The Trade Union Federation and the Employers' Federation reached agreement on the details of the provisional agreement concluded early in May. It provided for a 15 per cent minimum increase on all salaries before they were pegged to the cost-of-living index. Communist dockers in Helsinki struck in protest against the agreement.

9 June—Prime Minister in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

13 June—Trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*).

15 June—The Prime Minister returned from Moscow.

FRANCE. 1 June—It was learned that M. Mons, the Resident-General of Tunisia, had been appointed Secretary-General of National Defence and had been replaced in North Africa by M. Perillier.

3 June—*Schuman Plan.* After further inconclusive exchanges with Britain a joint communiqué was issued in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, stating that the six Governments 'in their determination to pursue a common action of peace, of European solidarity, and of economic and social progress, have assigned to themselves the pooling of the production of coal and steel as their immediate objective and the institution of a new higher authority whose decisions will bind France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, and the countries which may adhere in the future'. Negotiations on the basis of the French proposal of 9 May would shortly take place with a view to reaching agreement on a treaty to be submitted for ratification to the respective Governments.

A second statement issued by the French Government alone noted the British position and undertook to keep in close touch with London during the negotiations and to take the greatest account of the British point of view in the hope that the British Government might later find it possible to join in or associate themselves with the common effort. British statement (*see Great Britain*).

6 June—Expulsion of Military Attaché in Budapest (*see Hungary*).

7 June—*Schuman Plan.* M. Schuman, addressing the Anglo-American Press Association, emphasized the friendliness with which the Anglo-French differences had been discussed and the common desire to find a way of ultimately associating the U.K. with the scheme. He fully realized that the obstacle was the idea of a supra-national authority—a revolutionary idea but one which was essential to the whole plan. When implemented, the scheme would be surrounded with such precautions over a long period as would secure nations against serious risks. The authority would be in the same position as the governing board of any enterprise operating within a national framework. Its decisions would be concerned only with general policy such as investment, production, export prices, labour etc. and each particular enterprise would retain its existing status and structure. Conflicts of interest might of course arise between the authority and the national Governments but each State which signed the proposed treaty would agree in advance to submit to the authority in certain carefully defined spheres. The Government, not the police, would be responsible for putting

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these decisions into effect. The authority would reach its full powers only gradually but the principle that its decisions must be considered as binding would be firmly established. Provision would be made for the right of appeal to some sort of non-Governmental tribunal in cases when a particular decision was considered misguided or dangerous. He also realized that the authority should be responsible to some other body to meet certain contingencies, but he could not foresee what this body should be.

Mr Hayter, the British Minister, who was also present, reaffirmed Britain's attitude to the scheme and said his Government were convinced that the fate of the U.K. was inextricably bound up with that of western Europe.

Czechoslovakia. It was learned that a trade and a financial agreement had been signed with Czechoslovakia as well as an agreement concerning compensation for nationalized property of French joint stock companies.

12 June—Note to U.S.S.R. on policy in Austria (see *U.S.S.R.*).

15 June—Signature of conventions with Cambodia (see *Indo China*).

Joint statement on Schuman plan by the C.G.T. and the German F.D.G.B. (see *Germany*).

16 June—Note to U.S.S.R. on Trieste (see *U.S.S.R.*).

18 June—*Schuman Plan.* M. Schuman, addressing the national council of the M.R.P., said that the proposed coal and steel pool would be limited to production. Everything connected with trade and the use of products would be outside the scope of the international authority. There was no question of lowering the standard of living of any worker in any country; full employment was his aim. All existing control measures in Germany would be maintained.

20 June—Conference on the Schuman Plan (see *Six-Power Conference on the Schuman Plan*).

21 June—*Indo-China.* The Emperor Bao Dai, head of the State of Viet Nam, and Mr Tran van Huu, the Prime Minister, arrived in France.

Economic Policy. M. Petsche, the Minister of Finance, speaking to the finance committee of the National Assembly, described the financial and monetary position as healthy and forecast a relaxation of credit restrictions to stimulate economic activity.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA. 14 June—M. Perillier, the new French Resident-General in Tunisia, broadcast a programme of reforms which consisted mainly of wider recruiting of officials from Tunisian nationals to enable them to take a fuller share in the administration. The Government must be better adapted to the changed needs of the country and this involved orderly political evolution free from internal or external pressures. Tunisia could not afford a narrow and out-dated nationalism.

GERMANY. 1 June—*Berlin.* A joint statement issued by the three parties in the West Berlin City Assembly called for the holding of free elections in the whole of Berlin, based on the 1948 Constitution and the electoral procedure of 1946. The statement rejected most of the conditions put forward on 8 May by the Soviet authorities.

GERMANY (*continued*)

2 June—*Western Germany*. It was learned that the High Commission had agreed to Dr Adenauer's request that the railway police of the Republic be brought under Federal control.

3 June—Joint declaration on the Schuman plan (*see France*).

4 June—*Eastern Germany*. A Government delegation headed by Herr Ulbricht, the deputy Prime Minister, left Berlin for Warsaw.

5 June—*Western Germany*. A financial report issued by Dr Schaeffer, the Minister of Finance, said there would be a 900 m. marks deficit in the 1950 Federal Budget. The charges on the social services were enormous, nearly one-fourth of the population being incapable of work and living on pensions or public assistance. The *Länder* were unable to give up more of their share of the income-tax revenue to ease the burden of the Federal Budget. Nor was it possible to increase taxation—compared with 1936 taxes by individual inhabitants had risen by 275 per cent. The only way out was a reduction in the costs of occupation.

Further regulations under the High Commission's law No. 24 of 8 May (disarmament and demilitarization law) were issued, providing for reduced controls in a number of peace-time industries, including chemicals, electronics, fine mechanics, and optics. The manufacture of radio transmitting and navigational equipment, not including radar, was also freed. The German authorities were given increased responsibility for administering the law.

Eastern Germany. E. Honecker, head of the Free German Youth movement announced plans for a mass youth rally in western Germany.

7 June—*Eastern Germany*. It was announced in Berlin that Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant of Berlin was being succeeded by a civilian, Mr S. A. Dengin, and that the three generals representing the Soviet Control Commission in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Thuringia were also being replaced by civilians. The staff of the Soviet Control Commission was to be reduced by between 20 to 25 per cent in August or September.

Warsaw Agreements. Herr Ulbricht and his delegation returned to Berlin after concluding seven agreements with the Polish Government. They provided for: (1) recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as the final boundary between the two countries; (2) a 60 per cent trade increase; (3) a Polish credit to eastern Germany; (4) scientific and technical co-operation; (5) exchange of information on the German five-year plan and the Polish six-year plan; (6) further extension of trade by a long-term trade agreement to be negotiated in September; (7) literary and cultural exchanges.

Mr McCloy said that the German frontier could only be finally settled in a peace treaty. 'It cannot be fixed unilaterally or in bilateral negotiations.'

A statement issued by the Bonn Government's Ministry for All-German Affairs also denied the right of the east German Government to negotiate a frontier agreement with Poland.

Lord Pakenham, British Minister of Civil Aviation, arrived in Berlin from Hamburg.

Ruhr. Herr Dinkelbach, chairman of the German Steel Trustee Association, said at a meeting in Düsseldorf that the Schuman plan would not affect the proposed internal reorganization of heavy industry in the Ruhr.

8 June—Western Germany. The Allied High Commission announced that the Federal Government would in future be able to sign any international agreement, other than those concerned with trade and payments, without obtaining prior allied approval. The text of any such agreements must be submitted to the High Commission, and if not vetoed within twenty-one days might be ratified by the Federal or Land Government.

9 June—Eastern Frontier. The Federal Government issued a statement denouncing the agreement between eastern Germany and Poland and declaring that the 'so-called Government' of the Soviet Zone had no right to speak for the German people and that all its arrangements were null and void. A decision on the eastern territories now under Polish and Soviet administration could only be taken at a peace treaty for all Germany. The Federal Republic as the spokesman of the whole German people would 'never agree to the alienation of these purely German territories', but at the time of the peace negotiations would seek a just solution of the question.

In a second statement the Federal Government condemned the recent talks in Berlin between Dr Gereke, the Christian Democratic deputy Premier of Lower Saxony, and Herr Ulbricht, declaring that Bonn had 'rejected in the most emphatic way any co-operation with the Pieck-Grotewohl régime'.

Trade Agreement. An agreement between western Germany and Argentina was initialled providing for an exchange of goods worth about £45 m. each way.

10 June—Berlin. The three western Commandants sent a letter to Col. Yelizarov, the Soviet deputy Commandant, rejecting his conditions of 8 May for the holding of elections throughout Berlin, and stating that their policy for the reunification of the city was guided by four general principles: a freely elected city Government operating under a Constitution drafted by representatives of the people; freedom of activity for all political parties and public organizations; individual freedom of movement, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of association, and freedom of speech, press, and radio throughout the city; the resumption, on an effective basis, of quadripartite work by the allied Kommandatura.

E.R.P. The head of the E.C.A. mission in Frankfurt announced that 2 m. marks out of Marshall aid funds would be put at the disposal of the 'Export Drive Office' to be set up by the Federal Government. The chief task of the new office would be to reduce western Germany's dollar gap, which amounted to about \$700 m. a year.

11 June—Council of Europe. M. Spaak, the Belgian Socialist leader and President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, speaking at Dortmund, urged western Germany to join the Council of Europe and said he fully expected that she would become a full member

GERMANY (*continued*)

within two years. It was wrong to think that membership would denote a renunciation of the Saar or of the territories east of the Oder-Neisse line. Claims for the unity of Germany would meet only with sympathy at Strasbourg. He also appealed to Britain to become a link between Europe and the Commonwealth and, if possible, the U.S.A., rather than act as a 'referee among European nations'.

12 June—*Sudetenland*. Herr Dertinger, the Foreign Minister in the east German Republic, said that his Government intended to make an agreement with Czechoslovakia renouncing any claims to the Sudetenland territory, which 'never belonged to Germany'.

Mr Peet, Reuter's chief correspondent in Berlin, announced that he no longer desired to 'serve the war-mongers' and was asking the Government of the German Democratic Republic for permission to live in eastern Germany.

13 June—*Council of Europe*. Dr Adenauer, introducing a Government Bill to the Lower House that Germany should accept the invitation to join the Council of Europe as an associate member, said that recent events showed clearly the path that Germany should follow. The Petersberg Agreement and the London conference were logical steps towards German independence and, together with the Schuman plan, created a new political situation in western Germany. This situation demanded immediate and whole-hearted German co-operation in the common task of achieving European economic and political unity. He rejected any idea of Germany entering the Atlantic Pact, and denied that the simultaneous entry of the Saar into the Council of Europe implied Germany's recognition of the Saar's independence. He criticized the Social Democratic attitude as contrary to the interests of the West, and said that the co-operation of the European countries was absolutely essential to withstand the pressure from the east.

14 June—*Western Germany*. Gen. Robertson, the retiring British High Commissioner, speaking in Berlin on developments in Germany during his five years of service, said the Germans had two main aims with which the western Allies fully agreed: the unity of their country and their own sovereignty and independence. German unity seemed as far off as ever but until it was achieved peace in Europe would not be secure. The western Foreign Ministers had recently endorsed the Germans' desire for unity and independence. Under prevailing circumstances they did not intend to withdraw the occupation troops, nor was this desired by the Germans 'except by those few who have no concern for the safety and freedom of their country'. Germany—no longer herself a menace to peace—was situated on the dividing line between two hostile world camps. In such a situation any idea of neutrality was both 'misleading and dangerous'. He regretted that the Bonn Parliament had not shown a more united front on the entry of Germany to the Council of Europe. The Schuman proposals 'as they affect Germany' were a valuable contribution towards improving Franco-German relations and the welfare of Europe as a whole, and he was confident they would be realized. He concluded by emphasizing

the need to allow young Germans to play their part in the future of their country.

Foreign Trade. Dr von Maltzahn, director of the foreign trade division in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, who had just returned from a visit to Brazil, spoke optimistically of the prospect of opening large export markets in Latin America. A series of negotiations had resulted in agreements worth \$140 m. with Uruguay, \$240 m. with Argentina, \$50 m. with Colombia, \$22 m. with Chile, \$24 m. with Peru, \$10 m. with Paraguay, \$12 m. with Ecuador, and \$230 m. with Brazil. All these agreements covered a year, except that with Uruguay, which was for eighteen months.

15 June—*Western Germany.* The High Commission announced their decision to permit foreign investments in western Germany 'under special licence', and to allow foreign owners of German assets to invest them in 'publicly quoted securities or real estate'. No convertibility into foreign exchange of capital or income from old or new investment would be permitted.⁷ There must be no undue increase of foreign ownership in industry and commerce, and 'appropriate limitations' might be imposed later.

Council of Europe. The Bill for accepting the invitation to join the Council as an associate member was passed by 220 votes to 152.

Gen. Robertson, in a farewell speech to the Berlin City Assembly reaffirmed the intention of the western Allies to remain in Berlin and referred to the good relations between British and Germans in Berlin.

Eastern Germany. Cardinal von Preysing, the R.C. Bishop of Berlin, published in pamphlet form a protest he had sent to Herr Grotewohl on 22 April on the Government's hostility to religious activities. No answer had been received to the protest.

Schuman Plan. Representatives of the eastern Zone trade union, the F.D.G.B., and of the French Communist-dominated C.G.T. agreed at a meeting in Berlin on a joint statement condemning the Schuman plan as 'an attempt by American imperialists to strengthen their rule over the economy and politics of (West European) countries'.

16 June—*Western Germany.* Mr McCloy, speaking at Düsseldorf, appealed to Ruhr industrialists and bankers to co-operate in clearing up the decartelization and reorganization of the coal and steel industries, to co-operate with labour and do all they could to solve the unemployment problem, and to direct their energies to a bold and imaginative programme of capital investment. There must also be a major drive to increase exports, particularly to the west, with which in pre-war years Germany had conducted 85 per cent of her trade. It was illusory to put too great stress on trade with the east. He also spoke strongly in favour of the Schuman plan.

The Ruhr authority held a special meeting to consider the French request that the German practice of charging higher prices for exported coal be ended. A decision was postponed.

Dr Schlange-Schoeningen in London (*see Great Britain*).

It was learned that the High Commission had agreed to transfer to the Federal Republic the documents and records of the former German Foreign Office in Berlin.

GERMANY (*continued*)

The High Commission sent a written protest to Gen. Chuikov against the detention in North Korea of sixty-nine German missionaries.

Eastern Germany. Herr Grotewohl issued a statement promising protection to all ministers of religion taking part in the National Front campaign or the Communist peace movement.

18 June—Western Germany. The High Commission announced that as from 1 July the Germans would no longer have to obtain an exit permit to travel abroad but would only require a temporary travel document issued, in place of a passport, by the relevant allied agency. On 1 January 1951 all responsibility for regulating international travel would be handed over to the German authorities.

Land elections were held in North Rhine-Westphalia. 72 per cent of the electorate voted and the results were: Christian Democrats, 93 seats (92 in 1947); Social Democrats, 68 (64); Free Democrats, 26 (12); Communists, 12 (28); Centre, 16 (20). No seats were won by the extreme right-wing parties, and those gained by the Communists and Centre Party were all allocated on the reserve proportional representation lists.

Berlin. The west Berlin City authorities passed clearance notices for fifty-six of the 150 east German barges against whose detention in the western Sectors the Russians had protested, claiming that some of them were Russian-owned.

Eastern Germany. The central secretariat of the Free German Youth issued an eight-point 'peace order' for its members.

The east German Foreign Minister said at Erfurt that his Government would charge Dr Adenauer with high treason if he entered East German territory.

19 June—Western Germany. The High Commission announced that under a regulation of law no. 24 the Germans would once more be allowed to have sporting weapons.

A statement issued by Mr McCloy confirmed that the western Powers had made plans for demolitions in western Germany in the event of aggression from the east, but denied that there were plans to flood great areas or to dam the Rhine.

20 June—Western Germany. Gen. Robertson reaffirmed at a press conference in Bonn that the common objective was the 'progressive integration of Germany into the community of democratic nations in the West'. Many difficulties between the Western Allies and the Germans had been resolved, and the next task was the revision of the occupation statute. The Allies wished to see Germany regain her independence as soon as possible but this would involve the resumption of weighty responsibility. He stressed the importance in democratic government of co-operating with the Parliamentary opposition by giving it all essential information on national questions.

21 June—East German delegation in Prague (see *Czechoslovakia*).

Eastern Germany. The Government was authorized by the Soviet authorities to 'administer and protect' foreign properties in its territories until the signing of the peace treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1 June—*Australia*. It was announced that five British destroyers which had been loaned to the Australian Navy since 1945 were to be permanently transferred to the Commonwealth Government without charge.

2 June—Minister of Agriculture in Rome (*see Italy*).

3 June—*Schuman Plan*. Joint declaration and French statement (*see France*). The Government issued a statement noting their keen interest in the French initiative and their desire to make a constructive and practical contribution to the international discussions in order that a detailed scheme might emerge which they would be able to join. To this end they were actively engaged in working on proposals on the basis of the French plan. They were, however, unable to associate themselves with the negotiations on the terms proposed by the French Government, for while they held that a detailed discussion was essential to the conclusion of a treaty they were not prepared to commit themselves in advance to the principles embodied in the joint declaration without knowing further details of the nature of the scheme and its full political and economic consequences.

Field-Marshal Slim in Cairo (*see Egypt*).

4 June—Mr Attlee returned to London from his holiday in France.

6 June—Mr Strachey in Hong Kong (*see China*).

7 June—Lord Pakenham in Berlin (*see Germany*).

8 June—U.S.S.R. Mr Younger, Minister of State, said at a meeting in London that he hoped the recent activities of Mr Trygve Lie would induce the U.S.S.R. to make a genuine use of the United Nations for the purposes of peace. He stressed the word 'genuine' because no hollow gestures would suffice to divert the free nations from strengthening themselves. It was not failure of machinery but failure of will that had led to frustration so far.

9 June—*Nigeria*. The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Enugu riots of November 1949 was published. While attributing the industrial unrest at the colliery to a malicious and untrue newspaper report that money was being deliberately withheld from the miners and to the unscrupulous influence of the union secretary, it expressed the opinion that the Chief Commissioner and his advisers had erred in treating the miners' dispute as political agitation rather than an industrial dispute. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents the Commission recommended the establishment of a conciliation board, a national reference tribunal, and the general strengthening of the machinery for dealing with industrial disputes. It also recommended that the labour department be raised in status and scope. A despatch from the Governor of Nigeria, Sir John Macpherson, to the Colonial Secretary which was also published disagreed with the criticism of the Chief Commissioner, declaring that he had treated the dispute as an industrial one until disorder had occurred and had thereafter taken the necessary steps to maintain law and order. In his reply Mr Griffiths said that the trade union organization and the machinery for conciliation were clearly deficient but that he accepted the Governor's assurances about the Chief Commissioner.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Mr Strachey in Rangoon (*see Burma*).

10 June—Field-Marshal Slim in Singapore (*see Malaya*).

11 June—*Malaya*. Mr Strachey and Mr Griffiths returned to London. Mr Strachey told a press conference of his complete confidence that the rising in Malaya would eventually be suppressed for it was in no sense a national or nationalistic one. There had been heavy reinforcements of troops in the past few weeks and reinforcements were still going on. In the two years of fighting there had been 157 killed in the British Army, including Gurkhas.

Eire. The crew of the trawler *Loch Esk* reported on landing at Campbeltown that their boat had been attacked about four to five miles from the Donegal coast by a party of armed Irish fishermen. The skipper was wounded.

12 June—Field-Marshal Slim in Australia (*see Australia*).

Groundnuts. A report issued by the Committee of Public Accounts (H.C. 70) on the Overseas Food Corporation expressed the opinion that the basic fault of the East African groundnuts scheme was the failure to realize the impracticability of the original plans in the conditions existing immediately after the war.

The Overseas Food Corporation announced the appointment of a working party to advise on agricultural policy at Kongwa.

Austria. It was announced that in accordance with the three-Power communiqué of 20 May the Government had decided to appoint a civilian High Commissioner in Austria to take effect not later than 1 August. Gen. Winterton would be succeeded as High Commissioner by Sir Harold Caccia, the British Minister in Vienna, who would combine the two offices. Brig. Alston-Roberts-West would be appointed G.-O.-C., British troops in Austria and would act as military adviser to the High Commissioner.

Germany. Lord Pakenham returned to London from Germany. In reply to a question he said he was very optimistic about Germany's future in civil aviation.

Note to U.S.S.R. on policy in Austria (*see U.S.S.R.*).

13 June—*European Unity*. A policy statement on 'European Unity' issued by the National Executive of the Labour Party said that the time had come to define more closely the purposes of European co-operation and the form of unity which its purposes must impose. It rejected the idea of the surrender of constitutional powers to any supra-national authority, holding that unity should be pursued, as at present, between responsible Governments with mutual consent. Where progress had so far been disappointing the cause did not lie in any inadequacy of existing institutions but rather in real conflicts of interest which could not be ignored but must be patiently removed by mutual adjustments. Further, any supra-national European authority would have an anti-socialist majority and this would arouse the hostility of European workers. European unity was not an overriding aim in itself. Britain must always consider her ties with the Commonwealth and her position as banker of the sterling area. Close co-operation with Asia and America

was also vital to Europe's peace and prosperity. The idea of creating in western Europe a neutral geographical Third Force, equal in status to the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R., but independent of both, was also rejected. The Third Force must be a world-wide political alliance against totalitarianism everywhere.

The statement rejected the idea of achieving an economic union based on the dismantling of all internal barriers to trade, declaring that this would cause serious dislocation, unemployment, and loss of production. It would widen the dollar gap and would also cause serious social convulsions from which the Communists and Fascists would derive most profit. Socialists favoured the idea of a European economic union based on international planning for full employment, social justice, and stability. But international planning could only operate on the basis of national planning. Socialists would welcome the Schuman plan as a critical challenge, for they were convinced that international planning of iron and steel was the key to economic unity. But the industries concerned must be subject to Government direction in their own country in order to assure the interests of the peoples as a whole and to obviate the danger of the private profits motives such as inspired the cartels of the past. Joint planning involved fitting the investment programmes of each country into a European plan and this again could not be done without public ownership. The co-operation of the trade unions was also essential.

Referring to the functions of the Council of Europe the statement rejected the creation of a European Parliament with legislative powers, and said it would oppose any attempt to give the Consultative Assembly such status.

Schuman Plan. Mr Attlee reaffirmed in a statement to the Commons that the basic difference in the British and French attitudes to the Schuman plan was one of approach—the Government could not undertake to accept commitments in advance. Britain would be kept regularly informed of the course of the six-Power negotiations and would continue to study the original French proposals. But there was no question of putting forward any alternative British proposal at the present time. Such a step might be taken as a diversion and the Government desired to help, not to hinder in this matter. He hoped that a way would be found by which the U.K. could associate itself with 'this valuable piece of European co-operation'. In considering such a proposal the Government 'must have in mind the basic economic needs and security of the country and the necessity to ensure that the U.K. is in a position to discharge its responsibilities in every part of the world'. It should also be noted that the French proposal tended to obscure the steady progress which was being made towards the greater political, strategic, and economic unity of action among the democracies—a process which was supported and often led by the U.K. They were about to enter a decisive phase in the organization of the Atlantic community which would require, by a more effective pooling of resources, the surrender in an unprecedented degree by each country of the ability to do as it pleased. H.M. Government would be in the fore-

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

front of this endeavour. Replying to a question by Mr Churchill he said that the Labour Party document was a general statement of party policy and not a statement of Government policy. The Government had repeatedly made it clear that they were 'wholly prepared to co-operate in the closer integration of the European economy'. Pressed by the Opposition for an early debate he said that the matter could only usefully be discussed when more information was available. He also said that the Dominion Governments had been kept fully informed.

A White Paper was issued entitled 'Anglo-French Discussions regarding French proposals for the western European Coal, Iron and Steel Industries'. May-June 1950, and containing all the relevant documents.

Emigration. Mr Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, replying to a Commons debate on emigration, said it was the Government's policy to encourage the emigration to the Commonwealth countries of those people who wished to leave Britain and at the same time to find ways of increasing the population in Britain by migration and natural means. Those who wanted to empty Britain and fill the Commonwealth were following a short-sighted policy. Since the end of the war 470,000 people had left for the Commonwealth and a large number had come in. The net outflow was 260,000.

14 June—Atlantic Pact. Lord Alexander, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying to a Lords debate said that the overall defence plan issued by the North Atlantic Council on 18 May covered all land, sea, and air operations. The object of the plan was to build up a balanced force by eliminating the duplication of expenditure. The Government agreed with this objective, but detailed discussion was necessary to ensure that it would not prejudice the fulfilment of their commitments in other areas. By co-operation with the air forces of Western Union and the U.S.A. air power in the west was being consolidated into a single weapon. Standardization of methods and procedures was being achieved to the maximum extent possible.

Egypt. Mr Younger told the House at question time that the Government were continually making representations to the Egyptian Government about the hold-up of British tankers in the Suez Canal. This action depended on the question of there being a state of war between Egypt and Israel—a point which, in view of the changing circumstances, should be clarified.

16 June—Germany. Dr Schlangen-Schoeningen, the newly-appointed German Consul-General, arrived in London.

Request for recall of vice-consul in Prague (*see Czechoslovakia*).

Trieste. Note to U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*).

In a letter to *The Times* Gen. Airey, Commander and Military Governor of the Anglo-U.S. Zone of Trieste, said the capacity of the port had been restored to its pre-war standard and that in 1949 the total of goods passing through amounted to 3,482,490 tons—the highest figure in the history of Trieste.

17 June—Statements by Ambassador in Cairo (*see Egypt*).

Treaty on port and railway of Beira (*see Portugal*).

18 June—Commonwealth. Mr Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, spoke at York on the rise in Britain's trade with the Commonwealth. In the first quarter of 1950 imports from the Commonwealth were £268 m. compared with £255 m. in the same period of 1948. Exports during the corresponding periods were £246 m. compared with £165 m.

19 June—Egyptian Note on sterling balances (*see Egypt*).

Czechoslovakia. Mr Davies, Under Secretary, Foreign Office, replying to a question in the House about the recent political trial in Czechoslovakia, said that the Government deplored these 'trumped-up treason trials' behind the Iron Curtain. The charges that present or past members of the Prague Embassy had engaged in activity inconsistent with their diplomatic status were unfounded, and the Government took a very serious view of the request from the Czechoslovak Government for the recall of a secretary at the Prague Embassy on the grounds of these charges.

20 June—Tripartite talks on atomic energy (*see United States*).

21 June—Malaya. Mr Griffiths, in a statement to the House on his visit to Malaya, said that he and Mr Strachey had full confidence in Gen. Briggs's plan of operations, though no quick and spectacular results must be expected. A major factor of encouragement was the 'undoubted fact' that the majority of the people in Malaya in every community were opposed to the Communists. The terrorist movement had no roots in any legitimate national aspirations—indeed thousands of Malayans had joined the security forces to defend their towns and villages. Success in the campaign depended largely on cutting the terrorists' channels of supply and communications and on improving the British sources of intelligence. Protection must be provided for the civilian population, and the scattered communities brought within the orbit of the administration by measures such as the settlement schemes. Man-power requirements were being reassessed and urgent steps being taken to recruit 300 police officers in the U.K., as well as additional administrative officers.

He had found in the local administration and among the people everywhere a general determination to end the emergency as soon as possible and a desire for economic, social, and political progress. The Government were prepared to accede to the Federation's request for further financial assistance towards the emergency on the understanding that the Federation Government showed their firm intention of implementing a programme of social and economic development and of increasing their own revenue to the limit of capacity. The amount and form of such assistance were now under consideration. In the political sphere he had everywhere found the warmest friendship towards Britain and the desire to strengthen the ties between the two countries. In the organizations and in every aspect of everyday life he had also found a most encouraging spirit of co-operation between the various communities. 'It is for the peoples of Malaya, in their progress towards self-government within the Commonwealth, to build up for themselves a demo-

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

cracy which is firmly rooted in agreement and common loyalty among the communities.' After paying a tribute to all those responsible for the remarkable economic recovery of the country since the war he referred to the unqualified support given to the Government by the trade unions and their intention of playing a responsible part in the democratic development of the country. He had taken every opportunity of assuring the people of Malaya that 'we should be at their side, not only in winning the emergency but also in building the Malaya of the future'.

Mr Strachey said that a main object of Gen. Briggs's plan was to secure that after law and order had been restored there were adequate forces of police and civil administration to ensure against any reversion to banditry. The troops were well-equipped and in good health. He reaffirmed that the British were in no sense attempting to suppress a national movement of the Malayan people seeking independence but, on the contrary, were aiding the great majority of the people in preventing a small but well-armed and well-organized Communist minority from seizing power.

Replying to a question Mr Griffiths reaffirmed that there was no evidence of the rebels receiving arms from outside the country.

Antarctic. Mr Younger told the House at question time that the Government had protested twice to Argentina against the recent Argentine trespass on British soil in Deception Island. No reply had been received, and the Argentine personnel were still on the island.

Cyprus. Mr Younger reaffirmed in reply to a question that no change was contemplated in the sovereignty of Cyprus.

Three-Power Talks. A report of the Foreign Ministers Conference of 11-13 May was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 7977).

GREECE. 4 June—*Yugoslavia.* It was learned that the Greek-Yugoslav railway line had been connected.

9 June—A report on British help to Greece since 1945 was published by the British Military Mission in Athens.

HUNGARY. 4 June—A report on the first four months of the five-year plan by Mr Gero, the Minister for Planning, said that trade with the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples' Democracies was 63 per cent higher than in 1949 but that trade with the western countries was behind schedule. General developments were encouraging but a warning was given that living standards were rising faster than production justified and workers were criticized for lack of discipline.

6 June—*Church and State.* The report was issued of a recent speech by Mr Revai, Minister of Adult Education and a leading Communist, in which he announced a new campaign against the Catholic episcopate, who were accused of opposition to the régime. Many monasteries and convents would be closed and a number of the 'teaching and mendicant orders' dissolved. An intensive anti-clerical propaganda campaign would be developed. Party officials would be forbidden to allow their

children to attend religious instruction. The Government would claim the right to confirm Vatican appointments to the episcopate. The State would control such Catholic organizations as Catholic Action. The faculties of theology at all universities would be closed and religious instruction abolished in all higher schools.

France. The French Military Attaché was declared *persona non grata* and ordered to leave the country immediately.

12 June—Freemasons. The Ministry of the Interior announced the dissolution of Masonic lodges, which he described as the 'meeting-place of the enemies of the Republic . . . and followers of the western imperialists'.

20 June—Church and State. It was learned that many monasteries and convents had been closed, and their inhabitants concentrated in other church buildings.

21 June—Church and State. It was announced that the Catholic bench of bishops had requested the Government to open negotiations with a view to a Church-State agreement.

It was announced that five Franciscan monks had been arrested at Ujhatvan for inciting an audience against the Government. Seven civilian demonstrators had also been detained.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE. **8 June**—The seventh Imperial Press Conference opened in Quebec.

14 June—The delegates reopened discussions in Ottawa.

INDIA. **2 June**—Pandit Nehru left by sea for a three-weeks tour of south-east Asian countries.

The Government announced certain relaxations in the repatriation of foreign capital from India, including freedom of transfer for the sterling area and the Scandinavian countries.

5 June—Hyderabad. The Nizam announced the formation of a new Cabinet. Four of the old Ministers remained but they were joined by four Congress leaders.

6 June—South Africa. It was learned that the Government had informed the South African Government that in view of the latter's action in 'rushing through' the Group Areas Bill no useful purpose would be served by India's participation in the proposed round-table conference on the future of Asians in South Africa.

7 June—Pandit Nehru in Indonesia (*see Indonesia*).

8 June—Serious rioting occurred at Patiala central gaol. The warders eventually opened fire, killing six convicts and wounding fourteen. Twelve warders were injured.

17 June—Statements by Pandit Nehru in Singapore (*see Malaya*).

20 June—Pandit Nehru in Rangoon (*see Burma*).

One person was killed and seven injured in the Central prison in Madura when warders charged rioting Communist prisoners.

INDO CHINA. **5 June**—Mr Vuong Quang Nhuong, Minister of Education in the Viet Nam Government, was wounded by a terrorist.

INDO CHINA (*continued*)

8 June—Bao Dai signed two decrees, the first giving the Prime Minister special powers to organize a campaign against terrorist activity, the second allowing imprisonment without trial for political offences against the Government.

An Englishman and a Frenchman were killed and three other people seriously wounded in Saigon in what the local authorities described as 'attacks by pro-Communist terrorists'.

Reports reaching Paris said that Ho-Chi-minh had been appointed head of the whole Communist movement in south-east Asia and had been replaced as head of the Viet Minh Government by Dang Xuan Khu, a close associate of the Viet Minh Defence Minister.

15 June—It was announced that French and Viet Namee troops had launched a strong offensive with naval and air support in the Vinh Long area of southern Viet Nam. No resistance had been met.

The conventions fulfilling the treaty of November 1949 between France and Cambodia were signed at Phnom-Penh by the two parties.

19 June—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General in south-east Asia, arrived in Saigon and met the Emperor Bao Dai.

20 June—Nomination of U.S. Minister (*see United States*).

21 June—Bao Dai and Mr Tran van Huu in France (*see France*).

INDONESIA. 7 June—*India*. Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Jakarta to begin a ten-day tour of Indonesia. In an address to Parliament he spoke of the emergence of Asia from the colonial system and of the future importance of the continent in world affairs.

President Soekarno, speaking in Jakarta, reaffirmed Indonesia's claim to Dutch New Guinea.

8 June—Mr Spender on Dutch New Guinea (*see Australia*).

11 June—*India*. Pandit Nehru, commenting in a speech at Bandoeng on some anti-Indian posters displayed by Communists, said that India had a greater measure of democracy than many of the countries which talked of revolution and democracy. The Indian Government would never tolerate terrorism and violence.

16 June—President Soekarno said that Australia had nothing to fear from Indonesia's claim to Dutch New Guinea. They made no claim to East New Guinea. Pandit Nehru expressed his support for Indonesia's claim and said the question must be settled peacefully by co-operation between the parties concerned.

19 June—Dr Hatta, Prime Minister, reaffirmed to Parliament that Indonesia would refrain from joining any *bloc*.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 14 June—The Council of the I.C.C. held its seventy-third session in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION. 2 June—The annual meeting of the Federation ended at Scheveningen.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. 1 *June*—The plenary session opened in Copenhagen. In discussion on a report on the international control of basic industries the principle of the Schuman plan was welcomed, though it was agreed that a number of safeguards were necessary and there was some divergence as to the form the authority should take.

Japan and Uruguay were admitted to membership and the Saar Social Democratic Party given the rights of observers.

2 *June*—The conference passed a resolution admitting both Italian Socialist Parties—the P.S.U. and the P.S.L.I.—to full membership in Comisco—but reserving the right to reconsider the decision at the next meeting. The resolution appealed to all democratic Socialists in Italy to join in a single party.

3 *June*—The conference ended after passing a resolution which described the Cominform peace campaign as a transparent camouflage for a totalitarian policy of militarism and domination, and said that uncontrolled capitalism, on the other hand, was also an obstacle to unity and peace. Socialist principles had to be applied in international affairs if the free world was to achieve unity. A second resolution called for an international investigation of forced labour throughout the world.

17 *June*—*Schuman Plan*. A two-day conference on the international control of basic industries ended in London after issuing a declaration welcoming the Schuman proposals as a 'bold example of European initiative' and agreeing with the general purposes of the French commiqué of 9 May. A decision on the form of the international organization was postponed, the British and, to some extent, the Scandinavian delegates being opposed to the idea of a supra-national authority. The declaration set out certain essential conditions for carrying out the proposals, including the progressive raising of labour standards and acceptance of the principle that the burden of sacrifice involved by international planning be shared by the participating countries.

IRAQ. 15 *June*—U.N. loan (*see U.N. International Bank*).

ITALY. 1 *June*—A month's truce in industrial labour disputes came into force. It had been proposed by the General Confederation of Trade Unions and accepted by the Federation of Industry for the purpose of discussing the many controversial issues.

2 *June*—*Britain*. Mr Tom Williams, the British Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Rome for a week's visit.

Admission of the P.S.U. and P.S.L.I. Socialist parties to Comisco (*see International Socialist Conference*).

3 *June*—Joint declaration on the Schuman plan (*see France*).

14 *June*—*Defence*. Signor Pacciardi, Minister of Defence, told the Senate that the Army would soon have twelve divisions—the strength permitted under the peace treaty. Of the U.S. military aid under the North Atlantic Treaty 70 per cent would be allotted to the Army, 20 per cent to the Air Force, and 10 per cent to the Navy. Replying to Communist criticism he said that west European armaments were

ITALY (*continued*)

eminently defensive in character. The Atlantic Pact had originated because of the 'tragic disparity' between the armed forces of Russia and those of western Europe.

JAPAN. 1 June—*Peace Treaty.* The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that it was ready to sign a peace treaty with any country willing to accord Japan independence and equality and was willing to accept any possible dangers and complications that might arise from separate treaties. Thanks to the U.S.A. Japan had now reached a state of *de facto* peace and was fully qualified to conclude a treaty. Though such a treaty could not be expected to fulfil all her desires she could no longer afford to accept arguments which made the despatch of Japanese overseas and the investment in Japan of foreign capital conditional on the signature of a formal treaty. The existing system of control could not be continued indefinitely.

3 June—*Communism.* Eight Japanese accused of assaulting five members of the occupation forces on 30 May were found guilty by a provost court and sentenced to from five to seven years imprisonment. Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, said that action would be taken if further Communist acts of violence occurred.

4 June—*Elections.* An election was held for 132 seats in the Upper House. (Under the Constitution half the members must stand for re-election every three years). As a result, the composition of the new House, including the members not yet due to retire, was as follows: Liberals (the Government Party), 76; Ryokufukai, 50; Socialists, 61; Democrats, 29; other parties (mostly left-wing), 12, of whom 4 were Communists; Independents, 22. (By comparison with the 1949 elections to the House of Representatives the number of votes polled for the Government party fell from 45 per cent to 36 per cent. The Socialist vote was almost doubled and the Communist halved.)

Communism. The Attorney-General, Mr Shunkichi Ueda said in a statement to a news agency that the Government had decided to outlaw the Communist Party. This was not a question of occupation policy.

5 June—*Communism.* Gen. MacArthur ordered the Government to remove twenty-four members of the central committee of the Communist Party from public service and to render them subject to restrictions according to his directive of 4 February 1946. The Communists' methods were strikingly similar to those of the militarist leaders of the past and their aims, if achieved, would lead Japan to an even worse disaster. (Those affected by the order included the six Communist members of the House of Representatives and one of the newly-elected members of the House of Councillors.)

War crimes trials (see Australia).

6 June—*Communism.* The Government decided to notify the twenty-four Communist leaders that they were to be purged as individuals. A Government spokesman said that the question of banning the party would be studied separately.

7 June—*Communism*. Gen. MacArthur issued a directive ordering the dismissal of seventeen more Communists, most of them members of the staff of the Communist paper *Akahata* which that morning had published a defiant statement.

The Communist Party announced the formation of a new central committee.

8 June—U.S. Note to U.S.S.R. on war criminals (see *United States*). Statement on repatriation of prisoners of war (see *U.S.S.R.*).

16 June—The Government issued an order banning all rallies and demonstrations 'of an extreme nature' throughout the country. It was learned that many Communists had recently been arrested for acts against the occupation.

18 June—Gen. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr Johnson, the Secretary of Defence, arrived in Tokyo for discussions with Gen MacArthur. A statement issued by Mr Johnson said that 'freedom-loving people everywhere are encouraged by what is happening in Japan'.

JORDAN. 12 June—*Defence*. It was learned that a committee had been set up to collect funds for the creation of an air force. Its members included the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Interior, Defence, and Finance.

Jordan's absence from Arab League meeting (see *Arab League*).

KASHMIR. 8 June—Sir Owen Dixon, the U.N. mediator, arrived in Srinagar from Karachi.

15 June—Sir Owen Dixon returned to Srinagar after a ten-day tour spent visiting various areas on both sides of the cease-fire line. He said he considered the need for a settlement to be imperative.

It was learned that about twelve Indian and Pakistani soldiers and armed police had been killed in a recent clash on the southern border.

KOREA. 11 June—It was learned that members of the U.N. mission had established contact with the Government of North Korea, which had recently appealed for nation-wide elections in preparation for a unified legislature for all Korea.

19 June—Mr John Foster Dulles, special adviser to the U.S. State Department, who had arrived in Seoul, told the South Korean National Assembly that the Republic was 'in the front line of freedom' and was supported in the battle by the American people.

LIBYA. 12 June—The Emir of Cyrenaica, speaking at the opening of Parliament, said the Government intended to raise a national militia to help the regular police to maintain order. They would also support the U.N. resolution to make Libya an independent State by 1952.

LUXEMBOURG. 3 June—Joint declaration on the Schuman plan (see *France*).

MALAYA. 1 *June*—The Federation Government announced that in certain areas security forces had been reinforced and redeployed and operations intensified. The civil administration was also being extended and reinforced and the auxiliary police, both Malay and Chinese, being increased.

An amendment to the emergency regulations which came into force imposed the death penalty for persons convicted of collecting money or receiving supplies for bandits.

Bandits ambushed two vehicles on the main road in Negri Sembilan killing one European sergeant, two Malay constables, and one civilian, and wounding two Malay constables. In another road ambush in Johore one soldier was killed and two wounded.

Perak police raided a Chinese school in Sungai Siput and detained nine teachers and two students.

2 *June*—Mr Strachey, the British Minister of War, and Mr Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, both emphasized at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur Britain's determination to restore law and order, and expressed their confidence in the future of Malaya. Mr Strachey said he considered the problem was basically one of civil administration, aided at every point by the military forces. In the longer term it was one of political and economic development of the whole country. He expressed confidence in Gen. Briggs's programme of operations but said that no immediate results must be expected.

Mr Griffiths later had a meeting with officials of the Malayan Trade Union Council, attended by some 250 unionists from all parts of the colony. A memo drawn up by the central committee called for improved social services, including increased educational facilities and the early fulfilment of the 'employment code'.

4 *June*—Gen. Briggs met Chinese leaders in Kuala Lumpur to ask for their co-operation. He described the Government's plans for keeping in closer touch with the rural Chinese population and for increasing the Chinese police.

In two clashes with bandits in the Grik area of Perak the police lost three killed and four wounded. Two bandits were killed.

5 *June*—It was learned that the total of deportations under the emergency regulations was 6,639 aliens and 135 British subjects.

Mr Griffiths opened the first of a number of schools being built in Singapore as part of a ten-year plan for free compulsory elementary education in the colony.

Bandits fired on the night mail train from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore wounding three passengers, including two Europeans. In the Segamat region of Johore bandits raided a squatter area and killed two Chinese.

7 *June*—A curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. was imposed in south Johore as part of a new programme of operations.

8 *June*—Mr Griffiths told a press conference in Singapore that manpower was urgently needed in Malaya, civil as well as military, and that he had cabled instructions to the Colonial Office to recruit more men from every available source. Britain would welcome any offers of help

in Malaya from Commonwealth Governments but it was for other Governments themselves to take the initiative. He was convinced that the war in Malaya was part of an attempt to impose Communist imperialism on the world, and was not a Nationalist movement. The Government had the support of the overwhelming mass of the people.

Twenty-four people were injured at Nebong Tebal, in Province Wellesley, when a terrorist threw a grenade into a shop.

10 June—Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Singapore and held conferences with service chiefs. He also met the Commissioner General, Mr Malcolm MacDonald.

Penang police arrested five members of the Communist Party.

Six British soldiers were killed about four miles east of Ipoh while searching for a bandit camp. One bandit was killed. Security forces killed three bandits near Seremban.

11 June—Data Onn bin Jaafar, president of the United Malay's National Organization, resigned his office.

Statements by Mr Strachey (*see Great Britain*).

Two British officers were killed by terrorists in an ambush on the main road, thirteen miles north of Kuala Lumpur.

12 June—The police announced that they had broken a gang which had been terrorizing a suburb of Kuala Lumpur.

13 June—Security forces killed one bandit district leader and wounded another in the Muar area of Johore. Three bandit camps were destroyed in the Mentakab district of Pahang. Near Kampar, bandits set fire to a bus, robbing twenty-five passengers of identity cards.

14 June—Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, announced grants by the British Government totalling nearly £700,000 for educational, geological, medical, and industrial rehabilitation work. He also said that in addition to the British contribution of £3 m. to the finances of the Federation in 1950, further substantial aid would be required to provide for a full defence and emergency programme and economic and social development.

17 June—*India*. Pandit Nehru arrived in Singapore from Jakarta for a two-day visit. Addressing a press conference he strongly condemned the terroristic violence of the Malayan Communists. He described south-east Asia as possibly the greatest danger zone in the world—the seat of so many conflicting forces. Colonialism was dying and Communism could not be checked unless the fullest support was given to nationalism, which was the strongest single urge in the whole area. Military means might have to be used incidentally, i.e. for quelling terrorism, but the problems of south-east Asia in the larger sense could only be solved by psychological and economic methods. Questioned about Indo China he reaffirmed that India's policy was to remain aloof, recognizing neither Bao Dai nor Ho Chi-minh. He also said he thought it 'historically and geographically inevitable' that west New Guinea should go to Indonesia.

19 June—The British manager of the Sungei Kruit rubber estate in Perak was ambushed by bandits and killed. Seven men, including three police other ranks and a European cadet, were killed in an ambush in

MALAYA (*continued*)

Kedah. Two Ceylonese officials in a Government office at Ipoh were killed by a hand grenade.

20 June—Mr del Tufo, the acting Chief Secretary, confirmed at a press conference that the Federation Government had no evidence that arms or men from China or elsewhere were reaching Malaya to help the terrorists.

21 June—Statements by Mr Griffiths and Mr Strachey (*see Great Britain*).

Two new emergency regulations were published giving power to control shops which might provide a source of supply of information to the bandits.

MALTA. 6 June—The Government was defeated by 21 votes to 18 on a motion to consider the 1950-1 Budget. The House adjourned *sine die*.

15 June—It was announced that the Governor had accepted the advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament.

NETHERLANDS. 1 June—Transfer of two U.S. destroyers to Dutch Navy (*see United States*).

3 June—Joint declaration on the Schuman plan (*see France*).

14 June—*Schuman Plan*. The Minister of Economic Affairs told Parliament that the Government had reserved their freedom of action in case the Schuman plan should not, in their view, be practicable.

Dutch plan for European free trade (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

NEW ZEALAND. 19 June—The Prime Minister announced that the Legislative Council (the Upper House), whose twenty-five members were appointed, not elected) was to be abolished in the next session.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 3 June—The Defence Ministers of Britain, Norway, and Denmark—the north European regional group—met in London.

NORWAY. 8 June—*E.R.P.* Dr Stikker, the Dutch Foreign Minister and political conciliator of the O.E.E.C., speaking in Oslo said that the further development of European economic co-operation depended on the willingness to work towards a joint political solution. A way must be found to bring the governmental systems in harmony with the technical unification of Europe. This would mean accepting in practice the principle of sharing in common the burdens of national readjustments.

PAKISTAN. 1 June—*Kashmir*. Sir Owen Dixon, the U.N. mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived in Karachi from Delhi.

12 June—*Minorities*. It was learned that Mr Barori, formerly Minister in undivided Bengal, had been appointed to the provincial Cabinet of east Bengal to represent the minorities.

Mr Biswas, the Indian Minister for Minorities who had just ended a tour of East Bengal with his Pakistani opposite number, said he was fully satisfied that the East Bengal Government were determined to carry out the Delhi agreement.

PALESTINE. 7 June—It was learned that U.N. officials had reported a serious deterioration in the situation on the borders between Israel and Jordan. Daily incidents had occurred during the past three weeks and many Jews and Arabs had been killed. The trouble appeared to be caused by economic distress among the Arab refugees who attempted to cross the border into Israel in order to harvest their crops or to join their relatives and who were forcibly driven back by the Jews. This had resulted in retaliatory action.

8 June—It was learned that the Israeli Government had protested to Jordan against alleged truce violations in Jerusalem.

13 June—Israeli fighter planes forced down a civilian Arab aircraft which flew over Israeli territory on a routine trip between Amman to Cairo. No shots were fired. The British pilot and six passengers were detained. A Government statement said that Jordan had 'consistently ignored' Israel's protests against flying over Israeli territory.

19 June—Israeli memo on Bernadotte murder (*see Sweden*).

PERSIA. 4 June—It was announced that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. had lent the Government £6 m. free of interest.

5 June—Nomination of Mr Grady as U.S. Ambassador (*see United States*).

7 June—Hussein Ala, the Foreign Minister, said that Persia should wholeheartedly join the Anglo-American front. The old policy of keeping a balance of power between Russia and the West was no longer valid.

21 June—U.S.S.R. A Note was received from the Soviet Government repeating the charges that Americans were making oil surveys on the Russo-Persian border and describing this as a 'measure of military significance'.

PERU. 15 June—The Government announced that a revolt had been quelled in Arequipa after two days fighting. It had been carried out by elements supporting Gen. Montagne, whose candidacy for the elections had not been accepted by the National Election Board.

POLAND. 2 June—Recall of Yugoslav Ambassador (*see Yugoslavia*).

7 June—Warsaw agreements with eastern Germany (*see Germany*).

Reduction of U.S. Embassy staff (*see United States*).

14 June—*Defence.* It was learned that Gen. Naszkowski, the Ambassador in Moscow, had been appointed chief of the Central Office for Political Education in the Army and was returning to Warsaw immediately. He was replacing Gen. Ochab, Under Secretary for War, who now became secretary of the Central Council of the Communist Party.

PORUGAL. 17 June—*Beira*. A twenty-year convention relating to the port of Beira and the Beira railway was signed in Lisbon by the Portuguese, British, and Southern Rhodesian Governments. Portugal agreed to maintain the port and the railway in a state of efficiency adequate for the requirements of trade to and from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and to carry out the necessary development projects. The U.K. and Southern Rhodesia agreed to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination against traffic for which Beira was the natural port and to maintain preferential rates in favour of Beira. The contracting parties agreed to consult together if traffic fell substantially below the full working capacity of the port and railway.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN. 17 June—Treaty with Britain and Portugal on port and railway of Beira (*see Portugal*).

RUMANIA. 6 June—*Church and State*. Reports reaching the Vatican said that Mgr Boga, vicar-general of the diocese of Alba Julia and the last practising Catholic bishop in the country, had been arrested.

21 June—Expulsion of U.S. diplomat (*see United States*).

SIX-POWER CONFERENCE ON THE SCHUMAN PLAN. 20 June—A conference opened in Paris of representatives of France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany to discuss the French proposals (published on 9 May) for the joint control of the coal and steel production of western Europe. M. Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, said in an opening speech that an unprecedented task lay ahead, for never before had States contemplated delegating even a fraction of their authority to an independent supra-national authority. The conference must draw up a draft treaty 'which will define the main lines of this common authority, its powers, its workings, the means of appealing against its decisions, and bringing its responsibilities into play'. Technical details would also have to be considered. It was essential to remember that the national interest today lay in finding beyond national boundaries the means of achieving a more rational economic structure. But over and above the economic implications of the scheme—the substitution of enlightened co-operation for dumping and discrimination—was the desire to open a new era in Franco-German relations. Britain's absence from the conference was disappointing, but the British Government would be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations and thus given the possibility of either joining the common task or of contributing their own observations which might offer the prospect of future co-operation.

21 June—The conference continued in private session.

SOUTH AFRICA. 2 June—*China*. Dr Malan, Prime Minister, told Parliament in answer to a question that the Government had decided not to recognize the Chinese Communist Government.

5 June—*Communism*. The Unlawful Organizations Bill was withdrawn

from the Assembly and replaced by the Suppression of Communism Bill.

6 June—India's refusal to take part in round table conference (*see India*).

7 June—*Racial Policy*. It was learned that the South African Federated Chamber of Industries had appealed to the Minister of the Interior to postpone the final stages of the Group Areas Bill, declaring that unless it was modified it would create a serious economic disturbance in industry.

8 June—*Racial Policy*. A statement issued by the Government said that the Minister of the Interior had informed the leaders of the Indian and Pakistani delegations at the recent Capetown talks of the Government's intention to introduce the Group Areas Bill. This was several days before the issue of the three-Power announcement agreeing to hold a round table conference.

The Secretary of the South African Indian Congress issued a statement in Capetown calling for the withdrawal of the Group Areas Bill. If South Africa persisted she would be shown no mercy at the United Nations.

13 June—*Racial Policy*. The House of Assembly passed the Group Areas Bill by 73 votes to 58.

14 June—*Communism*. Mr Swart, the Minister of Justice, moving the second reading of the Suppression of Communism Bill, said that the South African Communist Party had as its slogan 'an independent native republic is a stage towards a workers' and peasants' republic'. Its activities had been behind the great Rand strike of 1922 and native mine-workers' strike of 1946 and other disorders. It also had a military section. The Communists, who were influenced and directed by Moscow, were infiltrating everywhere into South African life, including the trade unions. The Government felt that it was useless to subject charges under anti-Communist legislation to court procedure, as the Communist Party could change its name and by protraction of legal proceedings carry on with its work while a trial proceeded. To meet reasonable criticism an amendment would later be moved setting up a committee of inquiry to investigate suspected organizations and persons and thereby preclude the imprisonment of the latter without trial. The Minister would be required to report all actions under the Bill to Parliament.

Mr Strauss said that the United Party strongly approved the eradication of Communism but not at the expense of civil liberties. Communism flourished in bad social conditions and the first step was to improve such conditions.

A protest meeting against the Bill was held outside the Houses of Parliament and the crowds were charged by the police. Six people were injured.

15 June—*Communism*. Mr Kahn, the only Communist deputy in the House of Assembly, denied Mr Swart's allegations of Communist conspiracy and challenged him to appoint a judicial commission to inquire into them.

SOUTH AFRICA (*continued*)

19 June—*Racial Policy*. The Senate passed the Group Areas Bill by 20 votes to 19.

Communism. Mr Swart gave notice of amendments to the suppression of Communism Bill, providing additional safeguards to registered trade unions and to Members of Parliament and Provincial councils.

20 June—*Communism*. The House of Assembly finally approved the suppression of Communism Bill. Shortly before the end of the debate Mr Kahn announced the immediate dissolution of the Communist Party.

SPAIN. 7 June—Gen. Franco received Mr Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, who was visiting Madrid after a tour of Europe and the Middle East.

15 June—The Duchess of Valencia was acquitted by a court martial of a charge of issuing subversive Monarchist propaganda. Three others charged with her were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

SWEDEN. 5 June—Trade agreement with Switzerland (*see Switzerland*).

6 June—U.S.S.R. A Note was received from the Soviet Government declaring that the two trawlers (about whose detention Sweden had repeatedly protested) had been captured within twelve miles of the Soviet Baltic coast, and stating that this was the territorial limit established by law in 1927. The Swedish requests for damages were rejected.

19 June—*Israel*. An Israeli memorandum replying to the Government's complaints of negligence in seeking the assassins of Count Bernadotte was delivered in Stockholm. It admitted to 'gaps and omissions' in the police inquiry, due to the abnormal conditions then obtaining in Israel, and concluded that nothing fresh was likely to emerge from reopening the inquiry. It was hoped that the unhappy incident might now be considered closed.

SWITZERLAND. 5 June—*Trade Agreement*. It was learned that a £5 m. trade agreement had been signed with Sweden.

SYRIA. 4 June—*Government Changes*. A new Cabinet was formed by Dr Nazim al-Qudsi who himself took the posts of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The Defence Minister was Col. Fawzi Salo and the Minister of the Interior Rashad Bramdar.

TRIESTE. 7 June—It was learned that obligatory labour service had been introduced in the Yugoslav Zone. Some of the labour units were being used in Zone B, and others being sent to Yugoslavia.

16 June—British, French, and U.S. Notes (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Gen. Airey on restoration of port (*see Great Britain*).

TURKEY. 6 June—*Defence*. It was learned that Gen. Gurman, Chief of the General Staff, had resigned and been succeeded by Gen. Nuri Yamut, C.-in-C. Land Forces.

8 June—Defence. Further changes in the defence staff were announced. Gen. Noyan was appointed C.-in-C. of the Army and was succeeded as secretary of the Supreme Defence Council by Gen. Berkoz, Third Army Commander. The Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy and the Air Force, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and the Commander of the Second Army (Dardanelles) were relieved of their posts. The former Chief of the General Staff, Adurrahman Nafiz Guran, and the Commander of the First Army, Gen. Tinaztepe, were transferred to the Army Council.

UNITED NATIONS

COMMISSION FOR ERITREA

8 June— The Commission completed its report after unanimously turning down a British proposal to partition Eritrea between Ethiopia and the Sudan. The delegates were unable to agree on any alternative plan.

CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED TERRITORIES

12 June— A conference of members of the U.N. and its specialist agencies, not attended by the U.S.S.R., Poland, and Czechoslovakia, met at Lake Success. After the rejection, by 26 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions, of a Yugoslav motion to invite Chinese Communist delegates to attend, discussions began on proposals for an expanded programme of technical assistance to backward areas. Mr Willard Thorp (U.S.A.) said his Government would ask for an appropriation of \$10 m. for the first period of operations, provided other countries would contribute the equivalent of \$7 m.; it would raise this contribution to \$12½ m. provided that its share was not more than 60 per cent of the total amount pledged.

14 June— The objective of \$20 m. was voted by the delegates, thanks to a slight increase in contributions by Britain and a few other nations.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

2 June— Mr Arutiunian, the Soviet delegate, speaking in the general debate on E.C.E. activities, said that U.S. industrial and agricultural surpluses were being dumped in Europe, and were responsible for reducing the markets for European products, thereby causing unemployment and lowering economic standards. He expressed his Government's approval of the proposed grain agreement but predicted opposition to it by the U.S.A.

7 June— The Yugoslav delegate, Mr Vilfan, speaking in a debate on a Soviet resolution condemning U.S. trade discrimination, accused the U.S.S.R. of carrying out a systematic policy of economic sabotage against Yugoslavia. Mr Asher, the U.S. delegate, spoke in favour of the proposed European grain agreement.

15 June— The conference ended after agreeing on its report to the Economic and Social Council.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

14 June—Dr Torres Bodet handed in his resignation from the post of director-general.

15 June—Dr Bodet withdrew his resignation.

17 June—The conference ended.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

15 June—It was learned that a \$12,800,000 loan had been granted to Iraq for the construction of a flood control system on the Tigris.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

1 June—It was learned that the fourth session of the Assembly had just opened in Montreal.

6 June—The Chinese Nationalist Government announced its withdrawal from the organization.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

7 June—At the opening session of the I.L.O. conference in Geneva the Polish, Czechoslovak and Hungarian delegations walked out in protest against the presence of Chinese Nationalist representatives.

12 June—Indonesia was unanimously elected to membership.

Czechoslovakia deposited ratification of thirteen international labour conventions.

21 June—The conference unanimously adopted the report of the credentials committee recommending that China be represented by the Nationalist delegation.

RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

15 June—Gen. Kennedy, the Canadian director, referred in a speech at Lake Success to strong Communist influences among the 940,000 registered refugees. He also said that since the General Assembly had approved a scheme calling for \$55 m., the U.S.A. had voted a contribution of half this sum and that Britain had pledged £3,200,000, including a loan of £1 m. to Jordan for relief works independent of the scheme. Work was being provided without any obligation of resettlement and most of the refugees wanted to return to their homes in Israel as soon as possible.

SECRETARIAT

6 June—*Peace Programme.* Mr Trygve Lie sent to each member State a copy of a twenty-year peace programme which it was learned, had formed the basis of his recent discussions with the four great Powers. It consisted of ten points: (1) periodic meetings of the Security Council at ministerial level; (2) new meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission to re-examine the deadlock; (3) new meetings of the Commission on Conventional Armaments; (4) an attempt to revive the Military Staffs Committee; (5) admission of all new candidates for U.N. membership, including those sponsored by the west and those sponsored by the U.S.S.R.; (6) more support for the programme of aid to under-

developed territories; (7) support for the specialized agencies such as the W.H.O. and the F.A.O.; (8) stronger governmental action in enforcing the declaration of human rights; (9) more active Government support for the Trusteeship Council's efforts to help dependent peoples; (10) new efforts to write a code of international law.

In a covering letter Mr Lie spoke of the serious concern caused by the deterioration in relations between the great Powers. He admitted that no progress could be made until the question of Chinese representation had been settled.

7 June—Mr Acheson on the peace plan (*see United States*).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

1 June—*China*. At the opening meeting of the Council at Lake Success a motion to supplant the Chinese Nationalist member by a delegate from the Peking Government was defeated by 9 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions (Britain and Argentina). The Soviet delegate thereupon withdrew.

12 June—*Jerusalem*. A joint motion was tabled by France and Belgium recognizing the deadlock that existed over the draft international statute in the face of the opposition of both Israel and Jordan, and calling for the return of the whole issue to the General Assembly.

14 June—The resolution was passed by 9 votes to 1 (Iraq), with one abstention.

20 June—The British and French Governments informed the Council that they were taking immediate steps to expand the standing consultative commission for Togoland affairs, in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the two trust territories.

UNITED STATES. 1 June—*M.D.A.P.* President Truman sent to Congress his first half-yearly report on the Mutual Defence Assistance programme and asked for \$1,222,500,000 for the second fiscal year of the programme beginning in July. The proposed allocations were as follows: the North Atlantic Treaty area, \$1,000 m. (as before); Persia, the Philippines, and Southern Korea, \$27,500,000 (a reduction of \$140,000); the general area of China, \$75 m. (as before); and Greece and Turkey, \$120 m. (a reduction of \$91,370,000). He asked for one change in the legislation: greater flexibility in the form of 'limited authority to divert a small portion of the amount made available . . . in order, in the event of a serious emergency affecting the security of the U.S.A., to provide military assistance to a nation which may not be named in the law, but whose immediate increased ability to defend itself against aggression is clearly vital to the security of the U.S.A.'

Two U.S. destroyers were delivered at Boston to the Netherlands Government for commission in the Dutch Navy under the terms of the Mutual Defence Assistance programme.

2 June—*M.D.A.P.* Mr Acheson appearing before a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees emphasized the need for continuing the mutual aid programme and also for the creation of 'balanced collective forces' in the North Atlantic

area. Replying to a question he said that the funds for the North Atlantic Treaty Powers might have to be increased unless there was 'a very considerable change in the international climate'.

5 June—Foreign Aid. President Truman signed the \$3,121,450,000 Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. The total was made up of \$2,850 m. for the Marshall Plan, \$35 m. for technical aid under the Point Four Programme, \$194 m. to help the 'free peoples of Korea, south-east Asia, and non-Communist China', \$27,450,000 relief to Arab refugees from Palestine, and \$15 m. for the U.N. Fund for child welfare.

M.D.A.P. Mr Johnson, Secretary of Defence, testifying to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the Bill said that the danger of Soviet aggression could only be avoided if the strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers were so developed as to make an attack against them an obvious risk. He outlined the plans for rearming the non-Communist countries as follows: Western Europe, a relatively small European ground force with modern equipment and supported by a tactical air force, with the U.S. strategic air force ready to give immediate support. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff considered that such a force could contain the early phases of a Russian invasion. European resistance would be necessary to make fully effective the use of new weapons by U.S. long-range bombers. He urged the approval of an amendment which would allow the Government to sell arms to friendly nations. The Philippines: continued military aid was necessary because of guerrilla activity. Persia and Korea: assistance was needed in view of 'external Communist aggression'. Greece: replacement of equipment to deal with any new Communist outbreaks. Turkey: the training and modernizing of the Turkish military forces was past the half-way mark. South-east Asia: arms aid programmes were being developed for the countries most immediately threatened by Communist aggression and subversion. Funds had been earmarked for military aid to Indo China. Indonesia: constabulary equipment would be provided to assure the stability of the Government.

Mr Acheson, supporting the Bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was confident that the resources of the free world were adequate to meet the Communist threat. It had been agreed that the forces to be raised and equipped should be based on the most modern military techniques and the utilization of the most modern weapons capable of mass production. The intention was to utilize the real strength of the west—its inventiveness, initiative, and technology—rather than create huge standing forces.

Persia. Mr Grady, the Ambassador to Greece, was nominated to succeed Mr Wiley as Ambassador to Persia.

6 June—Defence. The Secretary of the Army, Mr Pace, referring in a speech at the West Point Military Academy to the U.S. development of new weapons said: 'it may be that tank warfare as we have known it will soon be obsolete'.

7 June—U.N. Peace Plan. Mr Acheson told a press conference that while Mr Trygve Lie's efforts to reduce world tensions deserved encouragement and support, his ten-point peace programme included

subjects in which the U.S.A. had already fully co-operated in the United Nations in trying to reach agreement. The U.S. attitude was not inflexible. Referring to the question of Chinese representation he reaffirmed that the U.S.A. would accept the decision of any U.N. organ made by the necessary majority and said that the U.S.S.R., by refusing to accept such decisions, was herself responsible for the deadlock. He indicated that Mr Lie's attitude to the reopening of negotiations was unrealistic; there was no magic wand that could suddenly remove the existing world tensions. So long as Soviet policy remained unchanged 'we must continue in our own determination to create situations of strength in the free world, because this is the only basis on which lasting agreement with the Soviet Government is possible'.

Mr Chase in Madrid (*see Spain*).

Schuman Plan. Mr Harriman, Ambassador in Europe of the Economic Co-operation Administration, told a press conference that the Government would be glad to have E.R.P. funds used to help the Schuman Plan. No such request had been received. He denied that the plan involved cartelization.

Poland. It was learned that the State Department had ordered the Warsaw Embassy to reduce its staff by 50 per cent by 1 July.

8 June—*Japanese War Criminals.* The State Department, replying to the Soviet Note of 11 May (recorded in the CHRONOLOGY on 12 May) pointed out that the question of clemency towards Japanese war criminals was within the jurisdiction of the Far Eastern Commission and that the protest should therefore have been made to that body. The U.S. attitude was, however, that the Supreme Commander was the 'sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan' and that under Article 17 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East he could at any time alter the sentence of the tribunal, except by increasing its severity.

9 June—*Foreign Policy.* President Truman, speaking at Missouri University, said that the results of the Marshall Plan in western Europe had been remarkable but that most of the participating nations were not yet self-supporting. The U.S. national interest in a healthy world economy would not end in 1952 and the Government were working out new plans to achieve a 'healthy flow of international trade and investment' when Marshall aid ended. Certain essential steps were already known: a reduction of tariff and other import barriers in return for similar reductions by other countries, support of fair trade principles such as those established by the International Trade Organization, and the development of the Point Four programme.

Defence. A recent statement to Congress by Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was published in which he said that by July 1951 the armed forces should be able to prevent a crippling attack on the U.S.A. They would not even then be strong enough to fight a major war but he believed the combined strength of the U.S.A. and her allies would be enough to win if war came.

10 June—*Foreign Policy.* President Truman, speaking at the Jefferson Memorial, St Louis, made a strong attack on Soviet policy. Soviet

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

leaders had been an obstacle to peace; they had talked of democracy but set up dictatorships, proclaimed national independence, but imposed national slavery, preached peace but devoted their energies to fomenting aggression. The Soviet Government refused to take part in the work of the United Nations. They were maintaining the largest peace-time army in history, and instead of using their resources to improve the well-being of their people they were devoting them to the acquisition of further military strength. As a result the free nations had been spurred on to co-operate in improving their own defence—a strength which was not to be calculated primarily in military terms. The U.S.A. had taken the position of leadership that President Wilson had advocated after the first world war, with the aim of establishing a peaceful world order based on justice and individual freedom. Isolationism was the road to war. Worse, it was the road to defeat in war.

E.R.P. A report published by the E.C.A. said that industrial production in western Europe for the first quarter of 1950 was 24 per cent above pre-war levels and 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1949. Living costs, compared with a year earlier, had risen 4 per cent in Britain, 11 per cent in France, and 10 per cent in the Netherlands. There was a drop of 9 per cent in Germany, 5 per cent in Italy, and 2 per cent in Belgium.

12 June—Note to U.S.S.R. on policy in Austria (*see U.S.S.R.*).

13 June—*Foreign Policy.* Mr Acheson, outlining his impressions of world affairs in a speech at Dallas, Texas, referred to the new spirit of initiative in western Europe as shown by the Schuman plan and the proposed European payments union, and emphasized the continuing interest of the U.S.A. in European economic developments after Marshall aid ended in 1952. He reaffirmed the U.S. desire for a peaceful world, but not 'peace at any price', and spoke of the challenge of Soviet imperialism. Successful negotiations with the U.S.S.R. could only be undertaken if the Soviet leaders were convinced that their own self-interest, as well as that of the rest of the world, would be advanced by a settlement of some, at least, of the outstanding differences. It was essential therefore, in order to preserve world peace, that the U.S. policy of international co-operation be supplemented by a programme for strengthening the free world.

U.S.S.R. Dr Jessup, the Ambassador-at-large, reaffirmed in a speech in New York that the U.S.A. was ready at all times to continue consultations in the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission whenever the U.S.S.R. chose to return to it. The abortive negotiations there illustrated the difficulty of peaceful adjustments with the U.S.S.R.—a nation whose attitude and action created a threat to the peace of the world.

16 June—It was announced that Mr Harriman had been appointed to a new post as special assistant to President Truman in international affairs, and that he would be succeeded as representative in Europe of the E.C.A. by Mr Katz, his deputy. The appointments would become effective in August.

Note to U.S.S.R. on Trieste (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Displaced Persons. President Truman signed a Bill increasing the number of displaced persons eligible for admission to the U.S.A. to 341,000 (136,000 more than the 1948 programme) and abolishing certain restrictions in the original law.

18 June—Gen. Bradley and Mr Johnson in Tokyo (*see Japan*).

Canada. Mr Pearson, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, speaking at Stanford University, California, said that the centre of world power had shifted to the American continent. He emphasized the intimately friendly relations between Canada and the U.S.A. but said there was no question of an ultimate union between the two countries. Canada was quite content with her position of independence within the Commonwealth.

19 June—Mr Dulles in Korea (*see Korea*).

M.D.A.P. The Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee jointly approved the authorization for the military aid programme and agreed that President Truman be empowered to divert up to 10 per cent of any military aid grants, in consultation with other Atlantic Pact nations, to countries whose strategic location made them of 'direct importance' to North Atlantic defence.

20 June—*Under-Developed Areas.* Mr Acheson appealed for support of the Point Four programme in a speech to the annual conference of State Governors at White Sulphur Springs.

Atomic Energy. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that U.S., British, and Canadian representatives were meeting in Washington to discuss means of protecting atomic secrets.

Indo China. Mr Heath, former Ambassador to Bulgaria, was nominated Minister to the associated States of Indo China.

21 June—*Rumania.* The State Department announced that the U.S. Assistant Military Attaché in Bucharest had been expelled by the Rumanian Government.

U.S.S.R. 1 June—Statement *re* withdrawal of Australian Ambassador (*see Australia*).

6 June—Note to Sweden *re* shipping in the Baltic (*see Sweden*).

7 June—Yugoslav Note *re* Soviet manoeuvres on the Danube (*see Yugoslavia*).

8 June—*Japan.* The Government issued a statement denying reports that a large number of Japanese war prisoners remained on Soviet soil, and reaffirming that of the total of 594,000 Japanese taken prisoner all had been repatriated by 22 April last, except some 2,500 being held as convicted or suspected war criminals.

U.S. Note on Japanese war criminals (*see United States*).

9 June—*Antarctic.* A Note was sent to the Governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France, Norway, Australia, Argentina, and New Zealand stating that questions concerning the Antarctic could not be decided without the participation of the Soviet Government in view of the 'outstanding services rendered by Russian navigators in the discovery of the Antarctic'.

U.S.S.R. (continued)

Finland. Dr Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, arrived in Moscow.

12 June—A session of the Supreme Soviet opened in the Kremlin.

Austria. The Government received Notes from the British, French, and U.S. Governments reaffirming their desire for the early conclusion of an Austrian peace treaty and stating that in the absence of a treaty they were prepared to take all measures compatible with existing quadrupartite agreements to strengthen the authority of the Austrian Government and to lighten the burden of the occupation on Austria. They had agreed to substitute civilians for the Military High Commission. The Soviet Government was invited to adhere to this policy.

13 June—Finland. Mr Stalin received Dr Kekkonen.

Trade Agreement. A five-year trade agreement with Finland was signed in Moscow, providing for a mutual exchange of goods amounting to about \$320 m. The two countries also signed a \$30 m. agreement for the exchange of trade during the remaining six months of 1950.

Budget. Mr Zverev, Finance Minister, presented the 1950 Budget to a joint session of both Houses of the Supreme Soviet attended by Mr Stalin. Revenue was estimated at 432,000 m. roubles and expenditure at 427,900 m., which included 164,400 m. for economic needs, 120,700 m. for cultural and social needs, 79,400 m. for defence, and 13,900 m. for administration. The defence appropriations represented 18.5 per cent of total expenditure, compared with 32.6 per cent in 1940 and 24 per cent in 1946. He contrasted this with the U.S. Budget for 1950-1 in which, he said, total military expenditure, including appropriations for 'arming countries participating in aggressive military blocs' amounted to over \$32,000 m., or about 76 per cent of the entire Budget.

16 June—Trieste. Notes were received from the British, French, and U.S. Governments rejecting the charges in the Soviet Note of 20 April, including the allegation that the port of Trieste was being used as a naval base. The onus for the failure to implement the provisions of the treaty lay with the U.S.S.R. The three-Power proposal of 20 March 1948, far from attempting to violate the peace treaty, was an invitation to the Soviet Government to join in amending it so as to achieve a permanent peaceful settlement in Trieste. The issue could now best be settled by agreement between the two parties concerned.

19 June—Mr Nikolai Shvernik was re-elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

21 June—Further protest to Persia (see Persia).

WESTERN UNION. *5 June—Defence.* Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, C.-in-C. Land Forces, Western Union, arrived in London on a visit of inspection.

YUGOSLAVIA. *2 June—Poland.* It was announced that Dr Pribicevic, the Ambassador in Warsaw, had been recalled because of the 'insulting discriminatory conduct of the Polish authorities'. A Chargé d'Affaires would in future be in charge of the Embassy.

4 June—Connexion of Greek-Yugoslav railway line (*see Yugoslavia*).

6 June—*Espionage Trial*. Two senior partisan army officers were sentenced by a Belgrade court to twenty years imprisonment on charges of conspiring to overthrow the régime after the Cominform resolution, and of military espionage for Russia.

7 June—U.S.S.R. It was learned that a Note had been sent to the Soviet Government protesting against manoeuvres by a Soviet flotilla on the Danube which had been held since 16 May. This was a violation of the Danube Convention of 1948 which guaranteed free navigation on the river. It was also learned that a protest had been lodged with the Danube Commission.

15 June—U.S.S.R. It was learned that the Government had again protested to the Danube Commission against Soviet violation of the Danube shipping agreement. The necessity to obtain permits to pass along the Austrian stretch of the Danube had resulted in interminable delays of shipping traffic.

17 June—*Bulgaria*. A Note was handed to the Bulgarian Embassy protesting against a recent frontier violation by two Bulgarian soldiers who, it was alleged, opened fire on a Yugoslav patrol.

18 June—*Albania*. A Note was sent to the Albanian Government refuting an Albanian charge that the frontier had recently been violated by a group of twenty Yugoslav soldiers.

Trieste. It was learned that *Borba*, the Government's organ, had denounced the western Powers' reply to the Soviet Note on Trieste, declaring that Yugoslavia must reach agreement with Italy on the 'basis of equality'.

20 June—*Bulgaria*. It was learned that the Government had protested to the Bulgarian Government about a further frontier incident, in which Bulgarian troops were alleged to have tried unsuccessfully to capture a Yugoslav military outpost at Roviste. Bulgaria was asked to take immediate steps to halt such incidents or she would have to bear the consequences.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July — Anglo-U.S.-French Conference on over-population in Europe.
" 1 African Labour Conference, Elizabethville.
" 2 Presidential Election, Peru.
" 3 Economic and Social Council, eleventh session, Geneva.
" 3 Anglo-U.S.-French Conference on Germany, London.
" 5 Anglo-U.S. Conference on colonial questions, Washington.
" 10 Fourth Plenary World Power Conference, London.
" 24 Commonwealth Conference to discuss matters arising out of the Sydney Conference, Colombo.

Aug. 7 Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

Sept. — Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on economic aid to south-east Asia, London.
" — International Conference of atomic scientists, Harwell.
" 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank.
" 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.
" 19 U.N. General Assembly, fifth session, Lake Success.
" 28 International Tariff Negotiations, Torquay.

Oct. 3 General Election, Brazil
" 5 Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow.
" 15 General Election, eastern Germany.

Nov. 7 Congressional Elections—U.S.A.